

In commemoration of this anniversary, an unprecedented number of organizations and individuals have collaborated to arrange over 75 diversified programs, and activities scheduled over the next several months, with Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel and the New York Landmarks Preservation Foundation coordinating these efforts. The number and variety of these projects vividly demonstrates that preservation is not just the province and concern of a limited constituency. This anniversary brings into focus over 30 years of awareness on the part of historians, preservationists, architects, appointed and elected officials, and concerned citizens that New York is a city of enormous architectural resources.

Because of the landmarks law, these landmarks resources are being held in trust for the use, pleasure, and instruction of future generations. In the last 30 years the landmarks law has preserved 1,021 of the city's individual landmarks, 66 historic districts, and 93 interiors. Though this may sound like a lot of property, it is actually less than 2 percent of real estate in New York, and there is still much that must be accomplished.

I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the 30th anniversary of the New York City landmarks law. May we all take this opportunity to renew our commitment to the past 30 years of preservation and to see that our commitment to future preservation of these landmarks continues for the next 30 years.

CONGRATULATING JUAN TAITANO EVANGELISTA

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend and congratulate Mr. Juan Taitano Evangelista, for having been awarded the Purple Heart that he so rightfully deserved for having been wounded in action while in the service of our Nation's military during World War II on Guam.

Tun Juan, the son of Pedro T. and Rosalia C. Evangelista was born in the city of Agana on October 14, 1923. In the summer of 1944, right after liberation, he served as a civilian scout of the American troops. He joined the Guam Combat Patrol at the age of 18 in the fall of 1944 and was wounded in the neck by Japanese sniper fire while on duty in the city of Agana.

Forty years later, the Secretary of the Air Force, acting for the Secretary of Defense, decided to recognize the service of Guam Combat Patrol members as active duty military service. Tun Juan was awarded the World War II Victory Medal. Although the Victory Medal was presented under direct orders from the Commandant of the Marine Corps, specific details of recipients' service records were not examined. Tun Juan's wartime injury was not taken into account.

Another decade passed before full recognition could finally be bestowed upon Tun Juan. Despite proper documentation and testimony from credible witnesses, several obstacles still presented themselves. Providing proof that he was not a foreign national was the last of these hurdles. This was, however, the easiest to overcome. Tun Juan has always been and always will be a true American.

Sharing in this recognition is his supportive family. His wife, Tan Pricilla Camacho Evangelista, his 17 children, 48 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren are all equally deserving of recognition because they have been, through the years, the source of Tun Juan's motivation. On behalf of the people of Guam, I commend Tun Juan Taitano Evangelista for the wartime service that he rendered our Nation and congratulate him for having been finally awarded the Purple Heart Medal that he deserved.

"WOMEN'S RIGHTS" CONFERENCE IN BEIJING, CHINA?

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I commend this article by Dr. Nicholas Eberstadt of the American Enterprise Institute and Harvard University to you concerning the irony of the U.S. decision to hold a conference on women in Beijing.

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 13, 1995]

U.N. SUMMIT FOLLIES

(By Nicholas Eberstadt)

Somewhere within the United Nation's vast New York headquarters, there must be an official charged with finding the most inappropriate spot on earth for each new U.N. summit.

How else to explain the upcoming U.N. World Conference on Women in Beijing—a capital that has championed coercive abortions, and revived female infanticide? Or the choice of Copenhagen—exemplar of the discredited and hypertrophied "social welfare state"—as the venue for this week's U.N. World Summit for Social Development?

Though ostensibly organized to push for the eradication of global poverty, the proceedings of the Copenhagen Summit often sounded like the work of a cruel satirist intent upon discrediting this same cause:

First Lady Hillary Clinton, whose disastrous "health care reform" initiative had just helped her husband's party lose control of both houses of Congress, arrived to instruct the summit's 13,000 delegates on the development strategies they should undertake in their own lands.

The non-aligned "Group of 77," apparently unaware that the Cold War was over, proposed a program of "new and additional" aid for Third World governments, arguing that such subventions would be in the national interest of donor countries.

Meanwhile, off-stage, diplomats were concentrating upon a substantive question: Who would fill the top United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) slot just opened by the sudden death of the American James P. Grant? The United States, it was widely agreed, no longer could lay exclusive claim to this plum job. According to rumors the British candidate, Richard Jolly, looked strong—except that U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali wanted a woman . . .

Thus the Copenhagen Summit closes like so many U.N. conferences before it: forgettable, superficial, at moments plainly silly. And in the final analysis, this gathering has done another disservice to its nominal beneficiaries, the world's poor.

In the comfortable surroundings of the Copenhagen Summit, very few delegates were prepared to deal with some of the uncomfortable truths about global poverty: that na-

tional wealth must be created, rather than wished into existence, or extorted from countries that have accumulated it; that free international trade, and free blows of private investment, help create national wealth; that governments throughout the Third World routinely exacerbate poverty through unwise or even destructive policies and practices; or that the economic success of such countries as Taiwan and South Korea was sparked by the termination of their "development assistance" programs.

Unending state-to-state transfers of concessional aid will not solve the problems of the world's poor. To the contrary, as we are learning with sub-Saharan Africa and elsewhere, unconditional funding for irresponsible regimes can lead to economic ruin and national impoverishment. Such blunt themes, unfortunately, seem too serious for the light comedies we have come to expect from major U.N. productions.

TRIBUTE TO LORETTA COLLIER

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend Loretta Collier, who retired from the State of California Department of Corrections on November 1, 1994. On Thursday, March 30, 1995, Loretta's colleagues and many friends, will gather at the Holiday Inn Crown Plaza in Los Angeles to honor her for her outstanding contributions to the Department of Corrections and the community. Loretta is a very good friend of many year standing, and I am especially proud to have this opportunity to share just a few of her distinguished accomplishments with my colleagues.

Loretta was born in St. Louis, MO, to Lucy and Raymond Collier. The eldest of three children, she graduated from St. Louis' renowned Vashon High School in 1957, and in 1961 received her undergraduate degree in sociology from Lincoln University in Jefferson City, MO. Loretta pursued graduate studies at the Washington University Brown School of Social Work. She also attended 2 years at the West Los Angeles School of Law.

Prior to settling in Los Angeles, Loretta worked for the Missouri division of welfare as a child welfare worker. In 1966, she moved to Cleveland, OH, and was employed as a counselor for the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Three years later, Loretta moved to Los Angeles and joined the Los Angeles County Probation Department as a deputy probation officer. She spent a decade with the probation department, resigning in December 1979 to accept a new position as an administrative hearing officer for then-Los Angeles County District Attorney John Van De Kemp.

In June 1980, Loretta was appointed by then-Governor Jerry Brown to a 4-year term on the Board of Prison Terms as a parole commissioner. With her appointment to this important position, she became only the third African-American woman to hold such a position since the board was constituted in 1931. During her tenure, she presided over the parole hearings of a number of some of this country's most infamous criminals, including Sirhan Sirhan and Leslie Van Houton.